CRUISER CHICAGO HOME.

SPREAD THE HOMEWARD PENNANT AT ALGIERS, FEB. 21.

She Has Carried the American Fing Into More Than Forty Ports, from England to Syrin-Princely Visitors Entertained by Admirais Erben and Kirkland and Capt, Mahan-Been Gone One Year and Nine Months - Crutsed 21,880 Miles.

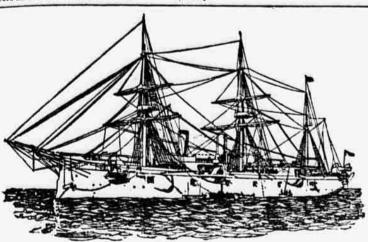
Once more in American waters, after an absence of a year and three-quarters, the United States cruiser Chicago, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan commanding, steamed through the Narrows yesterday evening and anchored off Tompkina-Since the great naval celebration the Chicago has been on the European station, acting as the flagship, until a few months ago when because of trouble with her boiler the flag was transferred to the San Francisco. Her cruise has been a series of triumphs for the ship and the officers, and in particular for Capt. Mahan, who was received abroad with such honors as have seldom if ever been accorded to any other

American naval officer.

It is probable that the Chicago will now be erdered to the Navy Yard, and she may go out of commission, although her officers believe that this is unlikely as long as the difficulty over the Allianca matter remains unsettled. They say that if ordered to duty she will be made ready in short order. She has a complement of 650 officers and men. The officers are:

time being occupied with repairs to the machinery of the ship. Fifty-eight days were spent in the harbor of Algiers awaiting the arrival of the United States stramship San Francisco on the station and preparing for the return to the United States, and fifty two days the cruiser was anchored in the river Scheldt, near the quaint old city of Antwerp during the International Exposition. The long stay there was occasioned by the English merchant steamer Azov colliding with the Chicago, tearing a hole in the flagship's side large enough for a man to walk through. The next iongest stay, forty-one days, was in Southampton Water, England, where Rear Admiral Henry Erben, by reason of reaching the age of retirement from the active list of the navy, hauled down his flag as Commander-in-Chief on Sept. 6, and the Chicago awaited the arrival from the South Atlantic station of Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland, who hoisted his flag at the mizzen of the white cruiser on Sept. 12, 1894, where it remained until Feb. 10, when the Admiral with his personal staff officers exchanged to the U. S. S. San Francisco, in the harbor of Algiers. The whole cruising distance covered by the Chicago from one port to another, since leaving and returning to the United States, amounts to about 10,000 knots, or 21, 880 miles, The figures introduced into this brief sum-

The figures introduced into this brief summary of cruising are interesting, because they show how incessantly the flagship was kept moving about when not compelled to remain in port by some circumstance of more than ordinary moment. During the early months of 1894, the Chicago made the circuit of the Mediterranean Sea, in and out of ports along the southern shores of Europe as far as Naples, passing thence to the city of Smyrpa, the most eastern portion of the station; then among the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, afterward touching at the less known and rarely visited harbors on the Syrian coast; and so on to Egypt, Malia, Algeria, and out through the Straits of Gibraltar, with the intention of showing the flag in the ports of northern Europe, but that is another with the intention of showing the flag in the ports of northern Europe, but that is anothe story.



Capt. A. T. Mahan, commanding; Lieutenant Commender Richardson Clover, executive offoer; Lieut. A. P. Nazro, navigator; Lieutenanta, H. M. Hedges, J. H. Gibbons; Ensigns, A. L. Norton, C. Bailey, W. A. Moffett; Surgeon, B. S. Mackie; Passed Assistant Surgeon, A. R. Stitt: Assistant Surgeon, James S. Leys; Pay Inspector, A. S. Kenny: Chief Engineer, L. J. Allen; Passed Assistant Engineer, A. B. Canaga; Assistant Engineer, C. N. Offey; Chaplain, F. F. Sherman; Captain of Marines, W. F. Spicer; Gunner, E. J. Lossing; carpenter, W. S. Barry; pay clerk, G. W. Van Brunt; cadeta, W. F. Montgomery, F. H. Clark, J. R. Morris; First Lieutenant, T. Fritsche of

The orders to Capt. Mahan detaching him and his crew from service on the European station, and directing the return of the Chicago to the United States, were received at Algiers, and on Feb. 21 the homeward-bound pennant, 380 feet long, was hoisted at the main truck of the great white cruiser. Only those who have been on a man-of-war on such occasions, when the decks echo and re-echo the glad refrain "Homeward Bound," know what it really means to "break" the homeward-bound pennant. Although actually prepared for the return home, and the ship looking as bright and clean and trim as paint and varnish and constant watchfulness of the executive officer can make her-with a hundred indications otherwise that departure for the home land is quite near-a score of things may step in to delay departure or change destination; but when sailing orders are really received, and the gay homeward pennant is streaming away from the masthead to far astern, it rarely happens that changes of orders occur. Then it is that the final preparations are made for the return home, be the passage long or short; the conditions of everything rapidly change; the last few desirable curios and trinkets for the best girl" are purchased; there is a premium on pens, ink, and letter paper among the bluejackets; men who are not quite "short timers" are fearing transfer to the new flagship and being left behind on the station, while others, without any apparent reason, actually solicit itions of all sorts is showered upon the commanding officer. But the best of good temper prevails, all due to the homeward-bound pen-nant at the masthead, which, by the way, is always purchased by a subscription among the ompany —sometimes representing a very me sum.



CAPT. A. F. MAHAN.

Rear Admiral Kirkiand directed that the Chicago should start on her homeward trip, from Algiers, on Feb. 21, and at the same time the San Franciaco left the harbor bound for Alexandria, Egypt. At 2 o'clock that afternoon the Chicago stood out of the port, quickly followed by the new flagship. When the two snips drew together, side by side, the men of both vessels mounted the rigging. Insty cheers were exchanged, and a couple of hundred caps were fluing from the Chicago in the direction of the San Francisco, a customary farewell compiliment when ships part company on such occasions. When the last cheers sounded from the men of the Chicago fixure very like a man was seen to fall overboard out of the fore rigging, but it was only adjummy cast into the sea, symbolizing the throwing of Jonah into the deep to propliate the storm fiends and invoke a season of lair weather for the homeward-bound ship! At 0 clock the San Francisco was out of sight astern.

The Chicago reached Gibraltar on Feb. 23. CAPT. A. F. MAHAN.

is weather for the homeward-bound ship! At 3 oclock the San Francisco was out of sight astern.

The Chicago reached Gibraltar on Feb. 23; sailed thence on Feb. 28, and anchored at Funcial, Madeira, March 3, where coal and stores were received. From Madeira, whence the Chicago sailed March 4, to the island of Bermuda, where she anchored March 16, the weather was exceptionally line and pleasant, with a sea almost smooth throughout; but from Bermuda to New York a distance of 680 miles, a half gale of wind was blowing nearly all the way, and a heavy sea pounded the ship and caused ler to roll and other in a most disagreeable manner. The lafthence of casting Jonah's effigy into the teat of Akiers, did not extend evidently any further than Bermuda.

During the cruise in Europe the Chicago entered forty-four ports in Ireland, England, Turkey, Syria, Exypt. Algeria, Belgium, and of Maita, Minorca, and Madeira. Cowes Roads of Maita, Minorca, and Madeira. Cowes Roads and the gayest. of all places in the English yachting season.

Maila Minorca and Madeira. Cowes Roadsaid. Minorca and Madeira. Cowes Roadsaid. the gayest of all places in the
oglish yachting season. Havre, Tanper Malaga, Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa,
Alpiers were visited twice in the
dinary cruising routine; Southampton,
which and Lisbon, Portugal, three times;
this distant that Interesting and always
paired fortification, was visited on five differd occasions, as the Chicago passed in and out
the Mediterranean. Queenstown and Kingswh, therbourg, Villefranche (convenient to
ice, direct Carlo, and the heautiful coast of
the Richer. Naples, in Grana Ray (where the
mest temple of Minerya stands on Cape Cochan, brewer, Smyrna, Mersina the port of
grays, Alexandreita Aleppo, ficinut, Alexaning Main, Gravesend, Antwerp, Minorca, and
adeira were each visited ance.

Histongest sujourn was at Villefranche, where Hithelongest sojourn was at Villefranche, where shity-six days were passed in port, most of the

With the exception of the four places mentioned, where the detention was due to unusual circumstances, the figures of the cruise show an average of only about ten days' stay in each of the other ports in the itinerary. Endless mediums for instruction and enjoyment were presented among the life and scenes and traditions of the countries visited. There were also, frequent drills and exercises, and the ship's routine to follow up closely, with visions of magnificent foreign fleets and military pomp, to yield material for serious study; tangible lessons which cannot be too constantly impressed upon the minds of seamen, whether wearing gold lace or white tape, who are loyal to the interests of the navy in which they serve.

The visit to the harbor of Cherbourg in July, 1893, at a time when a French fleet was assembled for annual mangeuvres, was an occasion of surpassing interest. Besides the magnificent battle ships Suffren and Victoricuse, bearing flags of Vice and Rear Admirals, the squadron of the North drilling in the roadstead and harbor, consisted of ten other powerful vessels, torpedo gunboats, and twenty-four torpedo boats. No more impressive or instructive spectacle could have been presented

battle ships Suffren and Victoriouse, bearing flags of Vice and Rear Admiral, the squadron of the North drilling in the roadstoad and harbor, consisted of ten other powerful vessels, torpedo gunboats, and twenty-four torpedo boats. No more impressive or instructive spectacle could have been presented for the study of naval seamen. Again, outside of Villefranche, six months later, three divisions of the French Mediterranean fleet, which included the Formidable, Hoche, Neptune, Devastation, Magenta, and other models of naval construction, in command of Vice-Admiral de Boissoudy, were engaged in evolutionary exercises. Opportunities of witnessing such powerful ships in fleet manouvres are rarely permitted to American seamen, and they were sights not readily to be forgotten.

The Chicago was an object of interest among the people at many of the ports visited, and among the visitors to the Commander-in-Chief and Capt. Mahan have been many famous personages. Of course, eminent naval men of all countries have visited the ship at different points curing the cruise, and not a few distinguished army officers—English at Gibraltar and Malita, French at Cherbourg, Marseilles, and Algiers, and Spanish at Maiaga and Barcelona. Other visitors were the Viceroy of Ireland, Lord Houghton, at Queenstown: Prince Henry of Ratenberg and Princess Beatrice, accompanied by the Princess Victoria of Schieswig-Holstein, General the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Christian of Schieswig-Holstein, General the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Christian of Schieswig-Holstein, at Cowes, Isle of Wight. The Marquis of Salisbury, with members of his family, made a most informal and pleasant little visit at Nice; there also came Prince Mohammed Ali, brother of the Khedive of Egypt: Theodore Kossuth, at Naples; Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, at Malta: Mr. Henry Irving, at Gravesend: Earl Spencer, First Lord of the British Admiralty, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Voxa, at Cowes; M. Felix Faure, now Presiednt of the French republic at Havre, and

than it is in many seaboard cities of the United States.

Altogether, in the realization of much profitable work, imparting useful information concerning naval strength and progress in various countries, and affording a wheer comprehension of our own national institutions, compared with relative standards in Europe, the cruise of the Chicago has furnished abundance of materials for study, combining those features of knowledge which conquer prejudices, and no length of time can steal away their worth and importance.

SENATOR WOLCOIT ON SILVER.

We Opposes Those Who Want Silver as DENVER, March 23.-Senator Wolcott arrived in Denver last night from Washington. Speak

ing of the monetary conference, Mr. Wolcott said:

the United States, in the absence of any legislation on the subject, would have undoubted right to name delegates to any international conference that should be perfected. For this reason I introduced the amendment which appropriates \$100,000 for the expenses of the Commission. I am of the opinion that it is nearly time that there should be a severance between the people who believe in hard money, both Democrats and Republicans on the one hand, and the agitators who desire silver only as a means toward unlimited paper money, and who do not desire to accomplish results. The net result of the action of Congress is that the friends of silver have provided an appropriation to pay for our representation at the monetary conference." the United States, in the absence of any legisla

FLATBUSH AVENUE EXTENSION. Is the Prospect Hoodooed by the Support of Mayor Schleren?

A meeting of property holders in Brooklyr who favor the proposed extension of Flat-bush avenue to the bridge was held last bush avenue to the bridge was held last night at the Johnston building, and Chairman Silas M. Giddings and others made speeches in support of the project. It was contended that there was no other feasible plan to relieve the pressure of traffic on Fulson street. One of the speakers said that it would probable be a cause for regret that Mayor Schleren favored the scheme, inasmuch as it was apparent that the lawmakers at Albany were determined to oppose the bills which the Mayor approved.

Oregon Short Line Affairs.

PORTLAND, Or., March 23,-Several railroad attorneys this morning declared that the payment of the February interest on the Dillon mortgage would probably result in the dismissal of the Dillon suit under which the Union Fa-cific had caused separate receivers appointed for the Oregon Short Line. The February interest amounts to \$447,030, The fight between the American Loan and Trust Company and the in-terests in the Short Line supporting the Union Pacific receivers is regarded as on to the bitter end.

THE FOURTH JURY TRIAL ENDS IN ANOTHER DISAGREEMENT.

For Thirteen Years Three Big Life Insur-

Payment of Policies on the Ground of Alleged Frauds - Conflicting Stories, TOPEKA, Kan., March 23 .- The Hillmon jury, nounced that they were unable to agree. Court ordered their discharge. It is said five

after being out since Tuesday morning, came into court at 11 o'clock this morning and anwere for the insurance companies and the remainder for the plaintiff, Mrs. Hillmon, This is the fourth trial and the third disagreement, the third trial resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff, but a new trial was granted.

In 1882 Mrs. Hillmon began suit in the United States District Court at Leavenworth against the Connecticut Mutual, the Mutual Life of New York, and the New York Life Insurance companies for the recovery of \$25,000 and in-terest alleged to be due on policies taken out by her husband, John W. Hillmon, through Law rence agents, in 1878 and 1879, and made payable by the death of her husband near Medicine Lodge, this State, in March, 1879. There was a tedious three weeks' trial before Judge Foster, which resulted in a disagreement, the jury standing ten for a verdict for the plaintiff and two against.

Three years later there was another trial of the case at Leavenworth before Judge Brewer now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This time the jury disagreed again, standing six and six. After another three years there was a third trial before Judge Shiras of Iowa at Topeka. This time the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount sued for, which, together with interest and costs, amounted to about \$53,000. The de fendants appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error and were sus tained, the case being remanded for a new trial. Before the case was set again Superintendent of Insurance Snider took a hand in the matter by summoning the defendant companies to ap-

pear before him to show cause why they should not be barred from doing business in the State because of their refusal to settle with Mrs. Hillmon. There was a hearing that lasted a week at the end of which time Mr. Snider was made to believe that he had no jurisdiction in the case and the inquiry was dropped. On Jan 9 last began the desperate legal strug-

gle which resulted in to-day's disagreement. For more than ten weeks some of the ablest lawyers in the country, an army of witnesses, twelve of the most intelligent jurymen that could be found in the State, and a Judge detailed from North Dakota by the Judiciary De

could be found in the State, and a Judge detailed from North Dakota by the Judiciary Department because of his well-known fairness, legal acumen, and common sense disregard of petty technicalities have been endeavoring to arrive at a settlement of this question, which has been the subject of thirteen years' litigation. It is the largest insurance case the world has ever known, by reason of the amount involved, the length of time during which it has been pending, the number of witnesses subpensed, the amount of costs incurred, and the length of each of the four jury trials.

Judge Alfred D. Thomas of the North Dakota circuit has presided at the trial. The counsel for the plaintiff were Charles F. Hutchings of Kansas City, Kan.; Samuel A. Riggs of Lawrence, Lysander B. Wheat of Leavenworth, and A. H. Quinton of Topeka. These attorneys hold liens for nearly the full value of the policies on which the suit was brought. Mrs. Hillion, the plaintiff, has been supposed to own a considerable interest in the prospective judgment, but it came out at the trial just ended that she had given up virtually all of her rights and was dependent merely on a verbal agreement with her attorneys that they would make settlement with her for the trouble to which she has been put. The attorneys for the defendants were Edward S. Isham of the firm of Isham, Lincoln & Heale, Chicago; George W. Hubbell, general solicitor of the New York Life Insurance Companyr J. W. Green and George J. Barker of Lawrence; W. R. Sweet of Knnsas firm of Gleed, Ware & Gleed.

John W. Hillmon came to Kansas from Indiana with his parents in 1854 and settled near Valley Falls, Jefferson county. He was then nine years of age. When he became of age young Hillmon engaged successively in the occupations of mining, built eauning, and cattle

ana with his parents in 1854 and settled near Valley Falls, Jefferson county. He was then nine years of age. When he became of age young Hillmon engaged successively in the occupations of mining, buil teaming, and cattle herding, and was an all-around frontiersman. On Oct. 3, 1878, he married Miss Saille E. Quinn, whose home had been near Tongonoxie, Leavenworth county, but who at the time of her marriage was working in Lawrence.

For several weeks after their marriage Hillmon and his bride lived in rooms in Lawrence, never appearing to have much means or any of the comforts of life. During this time Hillmon made application to various life insurance companies, including the Travellers', the Connecticut Mutual, the Mutual Life of New York, and the New York Life, for insurance. As a result of these applications the three defendant companies issued insurance to Hillmon to the aggregate value of \$25,000, the policies dating from December, 1878, and from March, 1879, and all naming Mrs. Hillmon as the beneficiary. The premiums on these policies amounted to over \$600 a year. The first payment was made by Levi Haldwin, a prosperous stockman of Douglas county.

Late in December, 1878, after some of the

named John H. Brown statted overland with a team for Wichita, ostensibly for the purpose of starting a cattle or sheep ranch near that place. An extensive tour of the country to the southwest of Wichita was made, in spite of the very cold weather, expressed by Hillmon in his diary as "very cold, with a bitter north wind—the coldest weather I ever saw." Late in January the two men drove to Wichita, where Brown remained and from which place Hillmon returned to Lawrence, where he made application for and secured an additional \$10,000 insurance on his life.

secured an additional \$10,000 insurance on his life.

On the last day of February, 1879, he returned to Wichita, and very shortly thereafter set out with his old companion, Brown, and a third person, who, the insurance companies allege, was Frederick Adolph Walters, a young cigarmaker from Fort Matlson, Ia. On March 17, 1879, the little party camped in a secluded spot on Crooked or Elm Creek, not far from Medicine Lodge, in Barber county. Then and there some one met his death by a gunshot wound in the head, and the sixteen years' legal disputation has been over the dead man's identity.

disputation has been over the death as accutity.

The day of the death, John H. Brown notified
the Coroner at Medicine Lodge that he had accidentally shot Hillmon in taking a gun out of
the wagon. The Coroner went through the form
of holding an inquest without arriving at any
other verdict than that the man was zurely
dead, and the body was buried. Shortly thereafter Mrs. Hillmon, who had been notified by
Brown of the alleged death of her husband,
made application for the life insurance that was
in force.

in force.

The companies, doubting that the man who had met death was Hillmon, sent agents to Medicine Lodge, who exhuned the body and took it to Lawrence, hauling it overland to Hutchinson, on the Santa Fé. At Lawrence the body was exposed to public view for a day or two, and nundreds gazed upon it, some identifying it as the remains of Hillmon and others failing to discover any resemblance. Another Coroner's inquest was held, the jury decliaing to find that the body was that of Hillmon. As a result of the verdict a warrant was issued for the arrest of John H. Brown for murder, but he had left the country and was not apprehended.

Several months thereafter W. J. fluchan, an attorney of Kansas City, Kan., was summoned to a town in central Missouri by John H. H. Brown, who, after retaining Buchan as his attorney, made as o-called contession as to the Hillmon matter, taking oath as to the truth of his statements. His story was to the effect that John W. Hillmon, Levi Baidwin, and himself had entered into a conspiracy to detraud the three insurance companies. The plan was to have Hillmon's life insured for \$2.5,000, Baldwin furnishing the means, and then for illimon of the pairs was to be secured to main The companies, doubting that the man who have Hillimon's life insured for \$25,000. Haldwin furnishing the means, and then for fillimon to disappear. A body was to be secured to paim off as Hillimon's, and Brown was to attend to the proof of death and make the necessary explanations. Brown said that the first trip which he and Hillimon made southwest from Wichita during the winter of 1878-9 was made in the hope of finding the frozen body of a ranchman or cowboy. In this they were unsuccessful. Just before starting out on the second trip they encountered the young man Walters, and induced him to accompany them with the understanding that he was to be employed as a sheep herder on a ranch to which they represented to him they were going. On March 17 Hillmon shot Walters, and after changing clothes with him started off on foot, leaving Brown to tell the proper story and assist changing clothes with him started off on foot, leaving Brown to tell the proper story and assist in making proof of death. On the strength of this confession of Brown's.

Perfect

OOD'S For a Home Medi-DILLS Cure IVER LLS

cine. They are containing no calother injurious gently yet surely. any pain or gripe. Hood's Pills are also tasteless, being dusted

by a new process. Sold by druggists. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. After Dinner-Hood's Pills prevent distress, aid digestion, stimulate the liver.

THANKS THE LADIES

who were present at her most successful lecture last Tuesday, and is deeply regretful that, owing to the capacity of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, so many were unable to gain admission. To those who were unable to hear the secture Mme. Ruppert wishes to say that she will be very pleased to see them at her salon, 0 East 14th st., where she gives short talks every afternoon regarding the treatment of the skin and all its allments.

Those who saw the

WONDERFUL Transformation

she wrought in the complexion of a lady from the audience last Tuesday on the stage during the lecture can have no doubts as to the far-reaching knowledge she possesses regarding the complexion, and that she is indeed the greatest

in the world. All ladies will be welcome to call upon her during the day and talk personally

COMPLEXION SPECIALIST

FACE BLEACH,

which is world renowned and solely the discovery of Mme. Ruppert, is now in its eighteenth year of unequalled prosperity, and has been a boon to hundreds of thousands of women suffering from Freckles, Pimples. Acne. Eczema, Blackheads, Saliowness, &c., &c. It is invisible in its application, as it is NOT A COSMETIC, to cover up, but a cure. While removing all blemishes, it acts as a tonic to build up the tissues of the skin, thus removing wrinkles if not caused by facial expression or old age.

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Mme. Ruppert's book, "How to Be Beautiful," now in its twentieth edition, free, or by mail for 9c. in stamps.

MME. A. RUPPERT,

6 EAST 14TH ST.,

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AVE., N. Y., AND ALL LARGE CITIES.

the policies which were in force on the life of her husband. The policies, however, were in the hands of her attorneys and they refused to give them up. Afterward Brown repudiated his contession, saying it was wrung from him by the insurance companies by threats, and on took her case against the com

Mirs. Hillmon took her case against the companies into court.

In all these years neither Hillmon nor Walters has been apprehended. The companies offered a reward of \$20,000 for the arrest of Hillmon, and it has been reported at least a dozen times that he had been seen at different places in the West and Sorthwest. Once he was said to be under arrest in Tombstone, Ariz., but before the companies could send a man to identify him he had escaped. At the trial just closed several witnesses swore positively that they had seen Hillmon since his alleged death in 1870. Only last summer it was reported that Hillmon was under arrest in New Mexico, and two Jefferson county men who had known him went down in the hope of identifying him and earning the reward, but the man was not Hillmon.

Walters, whose disappearance was even more absolute than Hillmon's, inasmuch as no one has ever professed to have seen him since March 17, 1879, was a young man who had just come West for weaks before meeting Hillmon. He was

absolute than Hillmon's inasmuch as no one has ever professed to have seen him since March 17, 1879, was a young man who had just come West a few weeks before meeting Hillmon. He was from Fort Madison, Ia., where he left his parents, several brothers and sisters, and a young woman to whom he was to have been married as soon as he had acquired a competency in the West. Until the Sunday before he set out from Wichita with Hillmon and Brown he wrote home regularly. Since that time no word has been received from him.

The chief point of dispute at each of the trials of the case has been the identity of the body brought to Lawrence. The plaintiffs have brought numerous witnesses, who sewers that the body was that of John W. Hillmon, and who give descriptions of Hillmon as they knew him which correspond with the agreed-upon description of the body. A great point was made of the fact that the body bore af fresh vaccine scar of but a few weeks standing, it being a matter of no dispute that Hillmon had been vaccinated on order of the insurance companies at the time he took out his last policy, shortly before starting out on the last trip.

The defendant set up and attempted to prove that Hillmon had a missing front tooth, while the teeth of the body were perfect; that Hillmon had a scar on the ball of his left thumb and another on his head, whereas the body measured more than 5 feet 11 inches; that Hillmon had a scar on the ball of his left thumb and another on his head, whereas the body as that of Hillmon, the defendants also sought to establish that the body was that of Walters by having it identified as such by numerous friends and relatives of Walters, and by Walters had by measured more than 5 feet 11 inches; the body reas not thus marked. Not stopping with attempting to refute the identification of the body as that of Hillmon, the defendants also sought to establish that the body was that of Walters by having it identified as such by numerous friends and relatives of Walters, and by panies, including the Travellers, the voluciance of the Waiters, and the New York Life, for insurance. As a result of these applications the three defendant companies issued insurance to Hillimon to the aggregate value of \$52,000, the policies dating from Docember, 1878, and from March, 1879, and all naming Mrs. Hillimon as the beneficiary. The premiums on these policies amounted to over \$6000 a year. The first payment was made by Levi Baldwin, a prosperous stockman of Douglas county.

Late in December, 1878, after some of the policies had been issued, Hillimon and a man named John H. Brown started overland with a team for Wichita, ostensibly for the purpose of think alike upon the question and be able to return a yerdiet. No one at any time, excepting

PINGREE POTATO FARMING.

Arrangements Made for Trying It Upon 300 Acres at Havenswood, The committee on the cultivation of vacant

ots by the unemployed reports that it is making rapid progress toward carrying out its proposi-William Howe Tolman, said yesterday that arrangements were nearly completed for starting potato patches on the land at Ravenswood and North Beach put at the committee's disposal by William Steinway.

The land, Dr. Tolman said, comprises about

300 acres, and is divided into four plots. It will be the plan of the committee to assign the land in quarter-acre patches, each as near as possible to each man's home. In case of an applicant for patch being burdened with a large family half-acre patch will be given to him.

Each applicant will be expected to buy the necessary seed potatoes, fertilizers, and a spade and hoe, but in case he is entirely destitute these will be provided for him and he may pay on them when he is able. Any surplus crop above

will be provided for him and he may pay on them when he is able. Any surplus crop above his necessities he may sell.

It is hoped to provide temporary shelter for those who are unable to pay for lodging and to provide also the necessary car and ferry fares, and the transportation companies are expected to make reduced rates. Branch offices of the committee for the reception of applications will be opened in various parts of the city.

Superintendent J. W. Kleigaard will have full discretion in the management of the miniature farms. The committee will provide places for the reception of the crops when they are harvested. In support of its proposition, the committee says that in Detroit, where the experiment has been successfully tried, 947 families were supported for six months last winter at a cost of \$1.45 a family. Many cities, Dr. Tolman says, are now looking into the practicability of the plan, and some have appropriated money to try it. The committee are R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer; William H. Tolman, Secretary; Thomas M. Mulvy, Nathaniel S. Rosenau, Arthur W. Milbury, Bolton Hall, Francis V. Greene, George Calder, and Mrs. C. R. Lowell.

HIGHWAYMEN IN BALTIMORE. Two Men Try to Rob a Councilman of \$2,400-Five Shots Fired,

BALTIMORE, March 23 .- An attempt was nade to-day by two highwaymen to hold up and rob City Councilman Walter B. Swindell. Five shots were fired at Mr. Swindell, one of which grazed his temple and went through his hat,

and another cut his abdomen.

Mr. Swindell left his home at about 0 o'clock this morning. He had about \$2,400 in his carriage with which to pay his employees at his glass works. When near the corner of Russell and Worcester streets one of the highwaymen seized the horse, while the other thrust a revolver into Swindell's the other thrust a revolver into Swindell's face and demanded his money. Mr. Swindell pushed the revolver aside and kicked his assaisant in the face. The man fell to the ground and his revolver was discharged. The second robber sprang toward the carriage, firing his revolver at Swindell. He was treated as was the first highwayman, and Swindell whipped up his horse and escaped. The shots attracted a crowd, but before the highwaymen could be apprehended they leaped into a walting carriage and disappeared.

disappeared.
St. Louis, March 23.—At noon to-day, while
Leo Hale, cashier of a factory in the northern St. Lottis, March 23.—At floon to-day, while Leo Hale, cashier of a factory in the northern portion of the city, was returning from the bank, a value containing \$750 was stolen from his hands while riding on a street car. The thief grabbed the value and lumped from the car, pursued by a crowd of spectators. He suc-ceeded, however, in escaping.

THE FAMOUS HILLMON CASE. MME. A. RUPPERT BIG FRAUDS IN COAL BILLS.

THE STATE OF NEW JERSET BORRED BY FALSIFIED ACCOUNTS.

Its Senate Investigating Committee Gets
After Hurley and Finds that, He Charged
and Got Thirty Per Cent, Too Much. TRESTON, March 23.-The session of the Senate Investigating Committee to-day was mainly given up to an inquiry into the accounts of Major Michael Hurley, who supplied the fuel for the State Capitol during Bernard J. Ford's administration, when the cost for heating in creased from an average of \$1,865 a year to

prominent men, as at the other hearings, but the proceedings were marked by the evident perjury of Major Hurley and his bookkeeper and a former bookkeeper, who, in face of the fact that entries in Hurley's books have been erased and falsified, and do not agree with the ills rendered to the State and paid, swore that they had made no change and had no knowl-edge of the faisification in the accounts.

There were no developments dragging in

At the beginning of the session Abram Swan and B. F. Everett, contractors, testified that they bid for the contract to tenr down the old Assembly chamber, which was awarded to Hurey for \$1,700, and that the specifications required the contractor to pile up all the old maerials on the grounds for the use of the State. This contradicted Hurley, who last week swore hat the specifications gave him all the old material not used, and \$3,000 worth of which was old by ex-Superintendent Ford to Contractor Lanning and used in rebuilding.

James M. Seymour, Jr., of Newark, consulting

engineer, and a specialist on heating and venti-lation, testified that he had examined the sysems put in the Senate and Assembly chamber by the Gouge Company and estimated that the ormer could have been built for \$12,200 and the latter for \$15,300, and that these figures would have allowed a profit of 30 per cent. Counsellor Corbin said the two chambers cost the State \$48,000, and are almost useless. Mr

Seymour said the systems in use are obsolete

nd are not effective. The radiators in use are failures and no skilled engineer puts them in now. Engineer William Spracklin testified that about one-fifth of the radiators cannot be used and sixty-one in the building that are used need onstant repairs. Michael Hurley identified his signature to thirty-five affidavits attached to bills for coal furnished the State. He said he made a bar-

gain with Ford to supply the coal when Ford first took charge. As the prices were changed by the Coal Exchange, the prices charged the

State were changed.

There was no agreement as to quantity and no contract, but his orders were to keep the bins full, and he sent all that was ordered in gross tons. He never examined the bills, as he had confidence in his bookkeeper. Then the examination went on like this:

Q.-Why did you make bills to the State for larger mounts of coal than were furnished? A.-I never did.
Q.-Why did you add quantities to your bill? A.-I -Why did you add a lump sum to your bills? A. Q.-Why did you add a lump sum to your bills? A.-I never did. I added nothing.
Q.-Was it done for political purposes? A.-No, sir.
Anything that was done was done straight.
Q.-Was something added to all or only a part of the
bills? A.-Nothing was added.
Q.-Did Ford suggest it? A.-No, sir.
Q.-Who got the money on the falsified bills? A.-I
got it all.

Q.—Vilo got the money of the A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you give some to Ford? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you make any presents to any one in the Q-Did you make any presents to any one in the state Government? A.-No, sir. Q-Did you put in bills for greater amounts than belivered? A.-Not that I know of. delivered? A. Not that I know of.

Hurley, who began by answering confidently
and in a loud voice, became embarrassed now,
and his evident discress was painful. His voice
ank almost to a whisper, but he stuck to his
story, and declared he had no knowledge of any
false entries in his books, entries crased and
raised, or false entries in his bills.

"Hayen't your books been altered since the

raised, or false entries in his bills.

"Haven't your books been altered since the coal was paid for?" asked Counsellor Corbin.

"Not to my knowledge."

"Have they not been recently altered?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Not to my knowledge."

"Not to my knowledge."

"Not to my knowledge."

"What do you mean by that answer? Don't you know anything about your business?"

"No, sir; I only know I do business."

"What did you mean by saying, when summons was served on you, "I am ready for you?"

"What did you mean by saying, when summons was served on you," am ready for you?"

"I am always ready," answered Hurley, who was then excused for the time.

John A. Fritz, who was Hurley's bookkeeper until 1891, and John d'Arcy, his present bookkeeper, were examined as to the falsified books and bills.

The alterations, falsifications, and erasures were so plain as to leave no doubt that the books had been changed recently. There were entries in bright carmine and fresh green black ink that showed in contrast with the fated writing in which the original entries had been made.

Notwithstanding this Fritz and D'Arcy swore that they could see no evidence of alterations or crookedness. Their answers created laughter among the crowd of spectators, which Chairman Voorhees suppressed, saying, "This is not a subject for laughter. It is too pifful."

Fritz testified that he made out the State's bills from the stubs of the receipt books carried by the drivers, and made computations and extensions. Afterward he did the same work over again in posting the changes in the ledger. He could not explain why he did this double work. When he made out bills for private customers he made them direct from the ledger. he made them direct from the ledger.
"Why didn't you copy the items correctly?"
Counsellor Corbin asked.

"Why didn't you copy the items correctly?"
Counsellor Corbin asked.
"I thought I did."
"Could you make an error of 30,000 pounds without discovering it?"
"Yes, sir."
"Could you make three such errors, amounting to 90,000 pounds, within a few days, without discovering it."
"Yes, sir."
Fritz admitted that on Sunday last he and d'Arcy had examined Hurley's books, but he

out discovering it."

Yes, sir."

Fritz admitted that on Sunday last he and d'Arcy had examined Huriey's books, but he said they had made no alterations, and did not know any had been made. All the changes he had made were to correct errors while he was with Hurley.

While bookkeeper there he never balanced his cash account. He kept a cash book showing what was paid in, but made no record of what was paid out. Although he advertised himself as a public accountant, he never suggested to Hurley that the books should be kept in any other manner, but followed the plan of his predecessor.

Hurley that the books should be kept in any other manner, but followed the plan of his predecessor.

Hookkeeper D'Arcy swore that he had never made entries in his books leaving the quantities blank to be filled in afterward, but when the books showing such entries were produced he admitted that he had.

Mr. Corbin then offered the books and bills in evidence. The bill showed that items had been raised, in the number of tons, over what was charged on the books. The extensions in money had been falsely raised, and one bill, for which Hurley had been paid \$568.25, footed up, according to the books, only \$424.11. This showed, Mr. Corbin said, that there had been a steal of 33½ per cent. Another bill showed an even hundred dollars added.

Senator Daly here asked the stenographer to enter on his minutes the fact that when this bill was paid, Comptroller Anderson and Treasurer Toffey, both Republicans, were in office and had approved the bill.

was paid, compromer Anderson and Treasurer Toffey, both Republicans, were in office and had approved the bill.

Going on with the books Mr. Corbin showed where the figure 3 had in half a dozen places been inserted before the charge in the books, raising the amount of coal in each case by 30,000 pounds. He also showed charges on the bils paid that did not appear in the books, and showed that the falsifications in each case were recently made and for just enough to cover the coal paid for, but never delivered. Several other bills for larger amounts than charged in the books were shown. They also had been approved by Anderson and Totfey, Senator Daly said.

Counselor Corbin said the books kept by Fritz showed that the overcharges were in making extensions in the books and bills, but 1/Aroy had adopted the method of charging for coal never delivered. In each case the result was the same. There had been a robbery of from 30 to 35 per cent.

In one bill not a single charge was correct, the

In one bill not a single charge was correct, the errors running from a few cents to many dollars. None of the thirty-five bills agrees with the books. The books had been forced to balance

the books. The books had been recalled to explain the false entries.

Fritz and D'Arcy were then recalled to explain the false entries. They weakly persisted that the falsifications were made to "correct clerical errors." despite the admonition of Chairman Voorhees that their evidence would be sent to the Mercer county Grand Jury, and that they were in danger of imprisonment for persons.

that they were in danger of imprisonment for perjury.

Daniel Haggerty, a deputy keeper in the State prison, who is suspected of being the go-between who divided the money between Hurley and Ford, was questioned as to a number of checks and notes in the committee's possession. The notes were given by Haggerty and endorsed by Hurley. Haggerty said they were to accommodate Hurley, who needed money, and as Haggerty was not known at the bank he had drawn the notes which Hurley, endorsed and got the money. Some of the checks were for money he had loaned Hurley, He had paid one of the notes, and could not explain why it was still in Hurley's possession, Haggerty's explanation was unsatisfactory and he, with Fritz, Hurley and D'Arey will be called again. The Committee adjourned to meet next

Despondent Nicholas Davis Tries Suicide Nicholas Davis, 53 years old, of 13 Arlington avenue, Brooklyn, attempted suicide last night by hacking his wrist with a knife. He was out of work and despondent. He had lost much blood before he was found, but the doctors at St. Mary's Hospital think they will be able to save his life.

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN KEEGAN.

HIS HEART AND LUNGS WERE AF-FECTED-HE WAS RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH BY DR. WAL-TER B. SNOW OF NO. 5 EAST 42D STREET.

An Old Newspaper Man of This City Who Served Three Terms in the House of Assembly.

One of the best-known old-time newspaper men and politicians of this city is the Hon, John J. Keegan, who resides at St. John's House, 49th st. and Broadway. For thirty-one years he was connected with the Mall and Express, and for twenty-five years he had charge of the circulation of the paper.



Mr. Keegan says: "I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Snow's skilful treatment in my case. He has completely cured me of all my allments, and they were many when I consulted him a year ago. My heart and lungs were affected, and I had catarrh of the head and throat. I was constantly short of breath, and I thought I was in consumption. Dr. Snow assured me of a complete, permanent cure, and he has kept his word to the letter. I have fully regained my lost health and the letter. I have fully regained my lost health, and to-day I am perfectly sound and strong in every way."

CHIEF SYMPTOMS OF BRONCHIAL

CHIEF SYMPTOMS OF BRONCHIAL CATARRH.

Hoarseness, tickling in threat, taking cold easily, cough, worse at night and in the morning, with expectoration of the first time of the cold of th

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

It Will Last a Fortnight-Japan Will Demand Cession of Territory.

LONDON, March 23 .- A despatch from Hiogo to the Pall Mall Gazette says the peace conference at Shimonoseki will last a fortnight. The cession of Formosa to Japan is inevitable. The Japanese failed to make a landing on the Pescadore Islands, and were repulsed with a small

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.-Private letters received from Yokohama by the steamer Belgic this afternoon show very clearly that peace will soon be concluded between Viceroy Li and Count Ito. These letters were dated March 9, before the Chinese Viceroy had been formally appointed as Commissioner, but the Japanese State Department had already decided on peace, and the tip was given to certain foreign correspondents that they need expect no more service in the field. An important conference was held between Count Ito and the Russian Minister, as a result of which Russia will make no interference in the cession of territory to Japan.

Meanwhile the Japan se policy is to pretend that the war will go on, for any announcemen of definite peace policy would lead to rioting in the large Japanese cities, so eager are all classes for the continuance of fighting.

The following are extracts from a letter re-

for the continuance of fighting.

The following are extracts from a letter received to-day:

"Yokonana, March 9.—Though peace is preity certain the army department at Hiroshima is still busy sending troops to the front. A house has been built for the Emperor's use at Poet Arthur, but it is not thought likely ho will use it now, as the plan is understood to be to detach one corps to capture Formosa and send the other two straight up the Gulf of Pechili to Tientsin and Pekin. The Emperor's heart is fixed on dictating terms of peace in Tientsin or Pekin, and the Japanese army will occupy these cities unless peace negotiations are pushed.

"A large house has been finely furnished at Shimoneseki for Viceroy Li during the peace negotiations. It is understood the Viceroy counted on Admiral Ting to protect Wei-Hai-Wei and to repulse the Japanese, and that the Admiral would have made a sortle but for mutiny among his own officers. His Captains refused to follow and their cowardice forced him to surrender and suicide. The Japanese had great respect for Ting, and would have given him military honors after his death, but it remained for his own countrymen, the Chifu officials, to mutilate his corpse. The Taotal of Wei-Hai-Wei, who took Ting's body to Chifu, was beheaded as soon as he stepped ashore, without any formality of trial. Ting's body was not buried with nonors. The head was loped off and nailed over a temple gateway.

"From inside sources it is learned that an al-

The head was lopped off and nailed over a temple gateway.

From inside sources it is learned that an alliance has been made between Russia and Japan. The terms are support of the Japanese demand for Formosa and control of Corea and cession to Russia of a port in Corea and right of way to it from the trans-Siberian railway; also the use of Japanese docks and coaling stations when required. What bears out this story is the great friendliness recently shown by the highest Japanese officials for Col. Wogack, the Russian military agent. The treatment of this officer is in marked contrast with the Japanese treatment of the British military attaches. The beat judges here believe this alliance has been made and that it will serve to prevent any British interference.

LORD ROSEBERY'S CONDITION.

For Ten Days He Has Not Had a Single Night's Sleep-His Nervous Disorder. LONDON, March 23.-Lord Rosebery is gaining strength slowly, but he has prolonged periods of insomnia and symptoms of serious nervous disorder. Nevertheless he will not withdraw from office until he sees the end of the present Parlia ment. Throughout ten days he has not had a single night's sleep, and his favorite remedy, that of drinking warm water, which he has found valuable upon previous occasions when similarly attacked, has not been efficacious. Only drugs have given him relief, and these only

Only drugs have given him relief, and these only temporarily. His condition is such that his physicians have again urged him to take a sea voyage as the only thing that would give him permanent benefit.

The Queen has been informed of Lord Rosebery's condition and desire to retire from office, and has declared herself most unwilling to accept his resignation. Her Majesty has expressed hope that his colleagues will allow the Premier time to recover from his athments before taking action which would embarrass him, and this course may be pursued. However, there is a clique of Ministers, among whom Sir William Harcourt is the most prominent, who think that the easiest way out of a seemingly impassable road is an early dissolution.

Emperor William os an Artist,

BERLIN, March 23.-Emperor William has sent to the Academy an oil painting from his own hand. It is a marine piece representing a own hand. It is a marine piece representing a combat of ironclads. Of course it is pronounced admirable. It will be sold to swell the charity fund at the charity bazaar opened this week in the dinling hall of the Reichsnof under the Empress's natronage. The Princess Frederick Leopold. Mrs. J. B. Jackson, and a host of titled women kept the refreshment stall in the bazaar.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and her children have one to Paris. The Empress Frederick left London last even-ing for Germany. Earthquakes shook Reggio, Ravenna, and Venice yesterday. The Marquis of Lorne has written the libretto of a new opera composed by Hamish McCunn.

Count d'Osten-Sacken, Russian Minister to Bavaria, has been appointed Ambassador to Germany. The inquiry into the loss of the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe was opened in the Maritime Court at Bremerhaven yesterdsy.

A landslip buried an inn on the bank of the River Theses at Tittel, Hungary, yesterday. Twelve bodies have been recovered.

The Hungarian House of Magnates yesterday rejected by a vote of 117 to 111 the clause of the Religious Freedom bill giving Jews equal rights with Christians.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE MEART DISEASE.

There is no greater fellacy than to suppose that all diseases of the heart are incurable. Many of the so-called heart affections are functional in origin and character. These are curable, if proper and skilful treatment is applied in the early stages of the disease. Even the more severe organic lesions of the heart are, to a great degree, amenable to remedial measures, and a fair condition of health can be maintained. The following well-defined symptoms will cumble one to recognize the early stages of the most common derangements of the heart.

EARLY SYMPTOMS OF HEART DIS. EASE.

Headaches of sudden occurrence, faintness, vertigo, spots before the eyes, patient may fall unconscious. Heaving, palpitation, and fluttering of the heart. Face dark red or pale, lips blue, fingers blue, hands and feet cold. Shortness of breath on slight exertion, throbbing in the neck, temples, and stomach. Attacks of nausea with sudden feeling of impending death. Swelling of feet at night, inability to sleep on left side, varicose veins of limbs. Pain over the heart, pain in the left side, shoulder, and arm. Nervous irritability, easily frightened or excited. Dyspeptic symptoms. flatulency, &c. Bowels inclined to constination, indescribable feeling of weakness and exhaustion, while the action of the heart is feeble and irregular.

DR. SNOW'S PROFESSIONAL RECORD,

Graduate University Medical College, New York, Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, On-Endorsed by the Medico-Chirurgical College, Phila-delphia, Pa. Locuis Prize Winner, Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, 1880.

Late House Physician Bellevue Hospital, New York. Late House Physician Bellevue Hospital, New York.
Late Instructor University Medical College, N. Y.
Late Attending Physician Department of General
and Nervous Diseases, benilt Dispensary, New York.
Late Visiting Physician to Home for the Aged, N. Y. Late Attending Physician to the Dispensary of the University Medical College, New York. Late Lecturer for the Society of First Aid to the In-ured, New York. Late Physician to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York.

SPECIALTIES: All Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Lungs, Heart, and Stomach.

YOU CAN BE CURED AT HOME BY MAIL TREATMENT. IF YOU CANNOT VISIT DR. SNOW

WRITE FOR A SYMPTOM BLANK. CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION AT OFFICE OR BY MAIL PREE.

DR. WALTER H. SNOW.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 TO 11:30 A. M., 8 TO 4,

5 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

6 TO 8:80 P. M. SUNDAYS, 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M. SPEAKER OF THE COMMONS.

The Choice of the Liberals Narrowed Down to Two Men. LONDON, March 23 .- The choice of the Liber-

als for the succession to the Speakership now lies between the Right. Hon. Leonard Courtney and Mr. William Court Gully, and the latter will probably be the Ministerial nominee. Mr. Gully, who is member of the House for Carlisle. is a grandson of the famous light-weight champlon pugilist John Gully, who, after retiring from the ring, became member of Parliament for Pontefract. Mr. Gully's father, James for Pontefract. Mr. Gully's father, James Manby Gully, Esq., M. D., was a noted hydropathic physician, whose reputation, however, was not enhanced by his connection with the noterious Bravo poisoning case. The present Mr. Gully is a high-bred, courtly, dignified, and clever gentleman, and a Queen's counsel. He would unquestionably make a good figure in the chair, but he is so seldom in his seat that Sir Charles Dilke was recently moved to ask in connection with his candidacy, "Would you make a man Speaker who has been ten years a member and ten minutes in the House?"

GEN. BOOTH ON AMERICANS.

He Thinks We Are Superior to the English in Religious Work. LONDON, March 23.-Gen. Booth, in an interview on "Darkest America," expresses the opinion that native Americans are superior as a class to native English in religious work. This work, he says, they conduct on a broader basis in America than they do here. There is no such wall between the churches, either in a special or a religious way, in America as there is in Engwan between the characters, either in a special or a religious way, in America as there is in Eng-land. The difficulty in the United States in their new and mixed population. The enroll-ment of a million tramps in a great and distinct army, and a host of criminals, all working in colonies under Salvation Army plans, is one of Gen. Booth's remedies for the evils he seeks to eradicate.

Mr. Gladstone in London. LONDON, March 23.-Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived at the Charing Cross station at 7:50 o'clock this evening. An enormous crowd had gathered in and about the station, and when the ex-Premier and his wife appeared upon the platform they were greeted with cheer after cheer. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone looked to be in good health.

Sir Henry F. Ponsonby Dying.

OSBORNE, Isle of Wight, March 23.—Sir Henry F. Ponsonhy, private secretary to Queen Vic-toria, and Keeper of the Privy Purse, is said to be in a moribund condition.

THEY DIDN'T SEE THE PLAT, But They Had a Lively Scrap Just in Front

of the Theatre. While the Booth Dramatic Society was enacting "Leah, the Forsaken," at the Criterion Theatre, in Brooklyn, on Friday night, there was a lively scrap just at the entrance to the theatre and for a few moments the attention of the audience was diverted by the exterior performance from that which was in progress

of the audience was diverted by the exterior performance from that which was in progress on the stage.

The actors in the street drama were only three in number, although toward the wind-up a fourth projected himself upon the scene. A tall man, about 30 years old, supporting a pretty blond young woman on his arm, sweet across Fulton street from Putnam avenue straight for the theatre. Another woman seized the tall man's blond companion just as they were about to enter the theatre, and in an instant there was a volley of screams, accompanied by hair pulling and other marked attentions on the part of the strange woman. While the tail man was trying to keep the women apart, another man jumped in, and with a couple of well-directed blows sent him sprawling on the sidewalk. The parties then all hurried off in various directions and had disappeared before any of the interested spectators could get a clue to their identifies. Thomas S. Johnson, the manager of the theatre, said:

'I witnessed the scrap, but it lasted only a minute, and I did not even get a good look at the parties. I was standing inside the storm door of the theatre at the time and saw one woman pull another's hair and wrench her last off. Then I saw one man strike another and it was all over.

Splitvan Is a Little Better.

Bosrov, March 23. - John L. Sullivan's condition was slightly improved to-day, and Dr. Ordway, the attending physician, said he was hopeful of the ex-champion pulling through. ful of the ex-champion pulling through. He is very wear, yet his strong will asserted itself in an effort to sit up in bed this afternoon. The loctor counselled him against doing so, but John L. would have his own way. He soon realized his weak condition, however, and said he would follow his physician's advice. Friends are not allowed to see him, and his relatives have had difficulty in making him obey the physician's instructions.

Missouri's Militia Ready to Dishand, Sr. Louis, March 23, Brig.-Gen. Milton Moore, commander of the Missouri National

Moore, commander of the Missouri National Guard, has tendered his resignation to Gov. Stone with the request that it be accepted immediately.

Other State officers will do likewise, and the dissolution of the militial is near at hand. The Legislature has so far refused to make an appropriation sufficient to maintain the Guard, and, as it will adjourn on next Monday, it is not believe the management of the contraction of the con likely that any change in programme will be

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